

ACTL6A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000086-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ACTL6A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ACTL6A is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ACTL6A peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ACTL6A

Entrez GeneID	86
GeneBank Accession#	ACTL6A
Gene Name	ACTL6A
Gene Alias	ACTL6, ARPN-BETA, Arp4, BAF53A, INO80K, MGC5382
Gene Description	actin-like 6A
Omim ID	604958
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>This gene encodes a family member of actin-related proteins (ARPs), which share significant amino acid sequence identity to conventional actins. Both actins and ARPs have an actin fold, which is an ATP-binding cleft, as a common feature. The ARPs are involved in diverse cellular processes, including vesicular transport, spindle orientation, nuclear migration and chromatin remodeling. This gene encodes a 53 kDa subunit protein of the BAF (BRG1/brm-associated factor) complex in mammals, which is functionally related to SWI/SNF complex in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and <i>Drosophila</i>; the latter is thought to facilitate transcriptional activation of specific genes by antagonizing chromatin-mediated transcriptional repression. Together with beta-actin, it is required for maximal ATPase activity of BRG1, and for the association of the BAF complex with chromatin/matrix. Three transcript variants that encode two different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	BAF complex 53 kDa subunit BAF53 BRG1-associated factor INO80 complex subunit K actin-related protein 4 hArpN beta